PRESSING LUCK IN POKER.

II CAN BE DONE JUDICIOUSLY ONLY WITHIN A NARROW LIMIT.

Mathematical Chances Never to Be Left Out of Account, Though the Event May Often Seem to Belle Them-Some Remarkable Sequences Obtained in Drawing for a Finsh.

It seems, at first sight, entirely incongruous to recognize luck as a factor to be seriously considered in a study of the scientific aspect of any game, even draw poker, in which hardly any one can be found to deny the existence of luck. The obvious proposition is that since luck is of its nature an uncertain thing while acience should be certain, there can be no possibility of blending the two. Following this in logical sequence would seem to be the rule that a player who seeks to conduct his game on scientific principles must diseard all considerations of luck from his calculations, while who relies upon his luck need pay no attention to the mathematical probabilities involved in scientific play.

Neither the one proposition nor the other. however, will be found to result in successful poker. Dispute it and ridicule it as we may, othing is more certain than that some persons are more lucky than others in the matter of getting desirable cards in the deal and in the draw, and it is equally certain that every one who plays poker habitually will find his luck varying from time to time in this particular For the purpose of illustration this matter of the holding of cards may be considered independently of the question of the luck of opposing players, and the chance of any hand, however strong, being beaten by some other hand in the show down. The inquiry will then resolve itself into the probability of any one player, on a given occasion, getting, let us say, a given card which he needs in the draw to fill an incomplete hand

As simple a form as can be selected for the inquiry is the chance of filling a flush. The ir flush, lacking the one card needed to complete it, is a worthless hand which a single pair of deaces will heat, but if the fifth card of the suit comes in the draw, the hand at once becomes strong enough to justify heavy betting unless there should be plain indications that ome other player is also exceptionally strong. The single card draw to a four flush may therefore he accepted without question as one if the things which exemplify the chance of luck side of the game of draw poker. At the same time it is one of the simplest propositions on which the wientific side of the game can be Illustrated.

Taking the latter side first, it may be said without the possibility of demur that the player drawing to a four dush has nine forty-sevenths of a certainty of filling his hand. That is, there re forty-seven cards in the mock which he has not seen after looking at the five which he has re-elved in the draw, and as he holds four of some one suit, he knows that twere are nine others of that suit among the forty-seven. He ture reckon therefore, with absolute certainty

may resken therefore, with absolute certainty on nine chances in forty-seven of catching the card he needs to make his flush.

Following that out in the betting let us suppose that there are \$38 in the pot, that it is this player's last say, no one class having an opportunity to raise after he goes in, and that it costs him so to stay. If the filling of his flush, then, would absolutely insure his winning the pot, it would be mathematically even gambling for him to put in the money. To proceed on this hypothesis, however, would be the crudest sort of play, since there remains a chunce, and by no means a remote one, that his flush, even if he secures it may be beaten, dust what that chance is he has no means of flaying before the draw, excepting from the tables, and even that he cannot decide postively till he knows how high the fifth card will be of his flush, for any flush excepting a royal may be able to form a better opinion as to what his opponents held, but until he knows what they call for his opinion cannot be formulated.

Practically, however, he knows that a flush is a strong head which will win more often

knows what they call for his opinion cannot be formulated.

Practically, however, he knows that a flush is a strong hand which will win more often than it will lose, and therefore if he can get odds of 2s to 2, or any better odds in the betting, it is scientifically correct play Dor him to not up his money and draw the case card. If he plays poker strictly according to the mathematical chances of the stine he will follow this rule every time, throwing down his cards if the betting is not a triffe better than 4 to 1, and making the play wherever he can get those odds or better. Of gourse what he may do after the draw is another question which will depend not only on the card that he draws, but on what the other players may do, and what he has reason to think they may hold. Each problem in poker, he wever, has to be decided as it comes up, without reference to what may happen afterward and solely in the light of what has has penced before. It is precisely at a noin like this that a man

has to be decided as it comes up, without reference to what may happen afterward and solely in the light of what has happened by one.

It is precisely at a noint like this that a man who is medifying his play according to his lack, or according to the lack of some other man at the table, will be likely to gause and consider how the mathematical chances of the came are working in actual arguing of the tables he ought to fill his flush nine times out of every forty-seven times he draws to it, and there is no escape from the theoretical proposition that havell do so. Practically it seems to depend altogether on his individual luck whether the table is even approximately correct. A record was kent by one player for over a year of his experience in drawing to four-flushes, he playing frequently throughout the year he filled his flush only once out of every fourteen efforts, failing, on the average, thirteen times out of every fourteen of other words, while once he draw three times out of every fourteen of students of the same suits. This was in a single string, and the game hashed in the fort, and there times out of the same suits. This was in a single string, and the game hashed in the fort has well at would not have been successful had they been made. It has been hald down, however, by no less an authority than "label Orchaurst, gumbler," that "There's only one thing certain about, here's only one thing certain about, here with the condition to min a single string, and the game hashed had have been made. It has been hald down, however, by no less an authority than "label before the run of luck was freed had and that is that it is gaing to charge. According to this thought here is no had the first that he was read to have a

and that is that it is going to change." According to this theory, and according to common sense as well, it would be manifestly feelish to expect that player, or any other, no matter how good his luck might be, to so on indefinitely elling all the flushes he, should draw to, or even a majority of them, is a long-continued series of efforts.

The two instances here cited are undepishly exceptional. No man, however good his luck might be, would be instifled in expecting to fill a flush every time, and in making his bets on that hymothesis. He might cake a royal flush in a four-card draw, nothing within the range of the game being an impossible occurrence, but no one excepting a maniac would go on risking his notice on whally improbable odds in the betting every time, and even at that he would be likely to lose in the long run.

a there is the highest property of the control by the before her little to a series of the control and the control and the control by the before her little to a series of the control and the

clares, and it is mainly a question of nerve and sufficient funds for a man to remain until it does change. Few good players, however, will continue this sort of struggle very long

WISE DOG. TOBY.

Knew All About the Anti-Hounging Law and

Its Operation in the Adirondacks. "The natural born intelligence of a hound dog in deer time is something to make a man believe in an all-wise Providence," said old Bill Smith "Take this yere buck a-hanging here an' weighin' 250 pounds if it hadn't been for my hound dog Toby this buck would be roamin' the mountain peaks now an' thankin' a lot of fools down Albany way that had no appreciation for a good hound daws I'll bet this yere buck against a pinch of powder that my dawg Toby knows a heap more about what ought to be doin' in these woods than any of those city statesmen what pass laws. But I'm law abidin' at all times an' when those city statesmen passed a law against houndin' deer I jest quit houndin'. You see the Game Wardens round these parts are pretty strict an' I ain't never hankered enough for venison to pay no \$100 fine for it. So I give away all my hound dawgs ceptin' Toby an' I couldn't part with him no how

if I don't believe in houndin'? Well, Toby is an awful knowin' dawg. When I made up my mind this mornin' that I couldn't stand it any longer without venison I took my old gun down Toby, he perks up his ears av he comes over and puts his head on my kiv e an' yelps a little dawg talk at me. He Tras a sayin' in his way that he wanted one good race this fall Now I've always maint/ined. say. Why, I talk politics to that Toriy daws the magazine of my old 44-and here ain't a straighter-shootin' gun in these woods-I

He can't go sneakin' back into he hill on the chance of findin' a deer An' he's law abidin' an' can't countenance no 'soundin' besides

conversation wasn't ended. He suspended judgment, as they said last court.

around Stubbs Hyl all by yourself. Toby, an' was to see a nice free waitin' for a run an' you was to oblige him it wouldn't be my fault. I'd be down to Ben/ Pass. Toby, a-thinkin' of the beauties of twiture an' fingerin' my old '44. Old Bill wouldn't know anythin' about a dawg up on Stuties Hill, but if a deer came down to get past old Bill

Toby sir, you not knowin' daws, talk, but I sensed from it that Tobey an' me understood each other.

criticis down by the constant of an initial method and then the light thinned, thirm of an animal muthin wood time down the russ. When I see this hig fellow comin' toward me with high good the thin the light that make a good choice. Instant he do he had not a good choice. Instant he colleged wheeled, looking directly into the trouzle of my gun. I shot an' this were hirek directed. There wasn't a sign of my dawg Tohr. Well, sir, I'd no more than blod my buck before the Horkins him that's a game worden, came up. Le'd been sneakin' around tookin' to wreet wome one.

"Yher buck, Bill, said doe.

"This is, said I.

"How'd we suppose he happened to come down this way?"

"This is a favorite mercin' walk for bucks, an' has been for forty years.

"Yo flee to drive 'ey to water at this sea-

of no use to him beyond inspiring fear of the bluff he may deeded to make. The best kind of luck may be frightened away by chipping against chances if this be done to excess and it is much better to determine before playing that the luck still holls, that it is to rely on it in the draw when the draw exists more than the mathematical chances justife.

Pressing the luck, therefore, may be set down as extremely doubtful play beyond a narrow limit, and that limit it is well to fix the latest is good ground for supposing that the limit, and that limit it is well to fix the latest is good ground for supposing that the limit and to this it is to be remembered that there is good ground for supposing that the player supposing that the player is good ground for supposing that the player when the latest and the limit is to be remembered that the player that he player usually finds justified, I natural and is likely to prove valuable, but it is to be remembered that the player when the player usually finds justified, I natural and is likely to prove valuable, but it is to be remembered that the player when the player usually finds justified, I natural and is likely to prove valuable, but it is to be remembered that the player when the player usually finds justified, I natural and is likely to prove valuable, but it is to be remembered that the player value of the more decreased to anything less to the player when the player w

people had assembled on foot and in buggies and the ladles, pretty as Maryland women always are, were out in force. The course was a short one, to, be ridden over in eight seconds, and it had three arches over it about hundred feet aproxt. These arches consisted of two upright tig-bers surmounted by a crossbeam, all wrappe if in the national colors. They were about twelve feet in height and from the centre of guch hung a light iron clip so arranged that its length could be varied so as to suit the height of the horse and rider. In this clip a white ring, an inch and a quarter n diameter, was placed and this ring was to be caught on the spear point of the mounted knight at fe II speed and carried off. The spear was about the size of a heavy hoe handle, a dozen feet long and had a steel point a foot or less in let gth, sharpened down till it was not

see about the street of the desire in these weeks that and the desire in these weeks that are desired the street of the desire in the street of the desire in the street of the desired in the street of the street of the desired in the street of the street of

marshals and pages took their stations, the assembled multitude trembled in impatient excitement and the tournament was on.

"The first knight to enter the arena was the at the centre arch arose in his stirrups and in stentorian tones thundered across the field. The Knight of My Maryland, prepare to charge The ass stant mar-hal at the first arch echoed: 'The Knight of My Maryland, prepare to charge.' The knight at the starting point brought his horse to a 'present,' and raised his spear to a level with his eyes as his head bent forward: the horse seemed to know that great work was before him. 'Sir Knight, charge,' thundered the chief marshal: 'Sir Knight, charge,' echoed the assistant. Away went horse and rider, tap went the drum, and the excited multitude hung tiptoe over the edge of the turfy course to see the charge

"A dozen jumps and the horse was under the arch, the rider stooping far over and holding his spear hard for the little white circle. from the clip and hung on its steel point. On to the centre, the crowd cheering. Bing went the spear and the ring flew out into the crowd. The spear had missed it by the width of its encircling tron and striking it on the outside had sent it whirling away. On now to the last, the crowd holding its breath. Not a sound as the horse flew under the arch, not a sign of movement, and the knight passed out into the open beyond having missed the ring entirely. 'He never touched it,' shouted some-body by the course, and everybody forgot chivalry and came back to modern times. The knight rode back to the judges' stand and handed over the one ring on his spear point,

Grove, who had taken eight rings each. Again the contest, and the Knight of My Lady's Megor won. To decide the tie between the kidghts who should choose the Queen, rings vere selected no larger than finger rings, and at these the knights rode, and the Knight of Roothby Hall took one to none for his opponent so to this good knight fell the rare pleasure of choosing the Queen. For the last time the knights were called before the judges, the cash prizes were awarded and the knights

who were to choose the Queen and her ladies were named and sent forth to find their choice "A prize was also awarded to the Knight of Aberdeen for the best costume. He was a pretty knight, but little older than a page, and he wore a white suit trimmed with gold. Soon each knight appeared with a fair lady on his a: m and going on the stand, the Repubican nominee for Congress placed a crown of graceful green leaves on each bended head, naking a speech each time amid feminine lushes and masculine confusion, for these knights and ladies were unaccustomed to such public appearance.

This was the end, and the tournament closed at 5 o'clock in a blaze of glory and good feeling, and at night there was a grand ball and the Queen and her ladies, accompanied by their gullant escorts, led the dance. Truly Aberdeen has not seen such a day in many, or this was her first tournament in nine years, albeit the time was when tournaments were common, not only in Maryland, but all over the South. I'd like to see another one, and hope the tournament will be restored to its former position among the outdoor sports, because it teaches other lessons than mere skill in spear and horsemanship.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

that I wouldn't be surprised if could get track of it, somehow, and that if I could, I'd bring it to her. This bringing it to her, of coarse, was foolishness. I ought to have sent it to her, and not taken the risk of fooling around there with it at all, but as a matter of fact I dish! thuss there was any risk, and the whole business was so odd that I kind o' wanted to see it through, myself. And I made an appearament with her to call on her, with the trooch, it I could get it, a week later, in the evening, and of course I put it at such an hour that it would be after dark, and of course I knew that even so, when I got there, if there was any neighbors visiting, I'd wantle, plain house, without any curiyouse or jimcracks about it, and standing back from the road maybe thirty of firty feet; it was in a place not very far out that had been all farming out was growing up now with the houses of people from the dity.

"The woman herself let me in when I pulled the bell. I magined when I was there before that she was the only person living there. I knew it now the minute I got inside the door. Not be anse she let me in, of course, she'd have done that maybe, but I can tell an empty house, for instance, the minute I get inside of it, and I can sense it, too, whether there's many or fow, or only one in a house. She lived mone, "The parlier where she took me when she dish the front door was From Healty, and can sense it, too, whether there's many or fow, or only one in a house. She lived mone, "The parlier where she took me when she dish that maybe, but I can tell an empty house, for instance, the minute I get inside of it, and I can sense it, too, whether there's many or fow, or only one in a house. She lived mone, "The parlier where she took me when she dish that maybe up the healt, with no shadoon it, so that the front door was From Healty when he had a little above the particular of the farty and the she was not with the fool of the farty and the she was not when he had a little above the neverse height of woman's se

From the Chicago Chronicle. From the Cheago Chronicle.

Lord Welseley, the retiring Commender-m-Chef of the Britis Army, does not tell this story, but samehow or other it got abroad and is generally eredated as strictly true:

On one occased the famous file d Maesbal's zwifer the welfare of his mengot the letter of his discretion. Our er was het g served to the soldiers, and orderise hurred backward and forward with st aming pais of sour, Lord Welseley to ped one in them. The man was at attention in a moraent.

"Remove the lid." Ne sooner said than doe."

dor e.

"Let me taste it."

"But, plaze ver—
"I. Une taste it, I say."
And taste it head.
"Disgraceful! Tastes like nothing in the in its way as world but dishwater."

"Page, yer honor," gasped the man, "and so its its."

"In assaging should not be in its way as a state of the But its way as a state of th

is called a turkey has been much discussed without reaching any definite conclusion. One theory is that the turkey named himself by his regular "chick," which sounds like "turk,

without reaching any definite conclusion. One theory is that the turkey named himself by his recular "chuck," which sounds like "turk, turk.

The turkey, however, while he has the weight, lacks the immense spread of wing which birds of the eagle trite have, and this gives the harpy eagle an advantave in the competition. Until the recent discovery of the harpy eagle in the Philippines it was supposed that it existed nowhere except in South America, with a related form in New Guines. There is a splendid specimen of the harpy eagle in the Washington Zoological Park which weighs between twenty-eight, and thirty pounds. When it is considered that the golden eagle weighs only twelve pounds, the sea eagle only sixteen pounds, and the Spanish imperial eagle only a little over ten pounds, it will be seen that the narrey undoubtedly is entitled to be considered that largest of eagles, if not the second largest of flying birds. No measurements which can be accepted as exact scientific records have been taken by the ornithologists of the length of body and spread of wing of this great and fierce bird, but it is established that the bird has a spread of at least ten to twelve feet.

In South America the harpy lives in the dense tropical forests and preus on small animals. When hungry, if the stories of the Indian natives are to be believed, it will not hesitate to attack larger animals, or even man himself. It is probably the flercest of all flying birds, and is of a most uninviting cast of countenance. When seen in full face its head looks like that of one of those creatures of mythology, the harriers, which had the head and face of a woman and the body of a bird of prey. In Grecian mythology the harpies were ravening ereatures, defining everything they touched and carrying away binna heirss to devour them. Who knows? Perhaps after all, the harpy myth was not entirely a myth. Perhaps in earlier times the largy eagle may have existed in Greece, and through the course of the ages tradition magnified the bird into the observe the bolished much bott the treek description of the bolished much bott the streek description of the bott between the bolished much bott the streek description of the barry. There are those who not only demand ascenate election of the wind. With high should be the street of the str

BIGGEST THING ON WINGS,

BIRD SHARPS SAY IT IS THE GREAT CONDOR OF THE ANDES.

The Ostrich Doesn't Fly, and Isn't in 11—The Condor's Wonderful Power of Flight and His Keen Sight—Other Good-Sized Birds.

From the Washington Post.

The ontrichologists of Great Birds in and American have just thisbod a sparted discussion which has listed for more than a year as to which is the largest bird that the The prize has been awarded to an American hird, the great condor of the Andes. To another bird, which is an American now, has been given the second paize, and it Itz-land succeeds in a present attempt at remitted hird out turkey.

In this discussion the term 'largest' has been defined as meaning a bird which has both the largest spread of wing and the beaviers in the largest spread of wing and the beaviers had been defined as meaning a bird which has both the largest spread of wing and the beaviers had been defined as meaning a bird which has both the largest spread of wing and the beaviers had been defined as meaning a bird which has both the largest spread of wing and the beaviers had been defined as meaning a bird which has both the largest spread of wing and the beaviers had been defined as meaning a bird which has both the largest spread of wing and the beaviers had been defined as meaning a bird which has both the largest large weight weight. This combination of two essentials has made the exact choice for second, third and fourth places a matter for fine calculation. But there is no question about the choice for first place. The condor is king.

In the United States we have, besides the turkey, four other lirds which are ranked high in the list of the largest lirds. The are the beautiful geiden custe, the antional baid-headed outle, the great wild wawn known specifically as the wholeyer, and the California condor, which is almost as large as his south American brother.

In many respects the South American condor which is being exhibited a specifical as the steinader condor than an animal condor, which is almost a

One of the Mest Curious of All His Many Strange Experiences.

The never committed bigamy, said the refired burglar, but I had a chance to, once. A singular sort of experience that was. I was rummaging over the drawers in a bureau in a house that I was in when I heard a woman's voice couning from a bed over on the, other side of the room, saying:

"Man, where's my picture?"

"Well, now, that was a kind of a scorcher, you know, because I hadn't got her picture, and I was in the residence of the score one did in detect the sightest move.

In many respects the South American condors of all living creatures. No other bird can fly so high Humbold saw one flying over Chamborazo at a height of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fly as theight of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fly as height of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fly as height of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fly as height of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fly as height of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fly as height of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fly as height of over 23,000 feet. It seems to fly as height up on a mountain while she moved the grass. She was only a few feet away from

The strinodler huids his rude nest on the sides of steep rocky walls so smooth that not even the changes can gain a foothold on them. All sorts of tales are told about him. So great is the awe in which he is held that the wildest stories find ready credence even among the mountaineers, because they know what a terrible hird he is. The Swiss say that the stein-adler never drinks water, but quenches his thirst with blood only, and there are many stories of hunters who have been hurled to their death by the determined nitacks of a lard which thought its nest in danger.

NOT THE STRENUOUS LIFE. The Unbroken Serenity of Men Who Sit in Front of Livery Stables.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat "I have always envied those men who si in front of livery stables," said a citizen who admits that he is constitutionally lazy.

"That seems to me a beautiful life. It must be one long, sweet song, as the poet puts it. I have never known any of them personally, he continued, sighing, "but I have watched them all my life, and they fill me with a yearning to be a livery stable man. When I was a boy I had to pass a large livery stable on my way to school. It had an immense double a cool, dim vista of stalls and buggies in rows. As early as 1866 cannon balls in flight were photographed at the Woolwich Arsenal In 1882 Prof. Nearey in Paris produced a series of photographed at the Woolwich Arsenal In 1882 Prof. Nearey in Paris produced a series of photographe of a white stone at different stages of its trajectory in air, the separate exposures lasting 1-100 second. About the same time from the stanction of them airways filled me with rebellion against work and made my school tasks seem all the more absorbed to chair and a straw and hereone a livery stable man myself.

I have never gotten rid of that feeling, the lazy citizen went on, lighting his pipe, and the strange part about it is this. In all the years that have gone by that group at the lazy content of them all. Go where you will, whenever you necounter a livery stable. It is common to them all. Go where you will, whenever you necounter a livery stable, you will invariably find four, large well-fed, contented-looking and never get any older or any younger. It and never get any older or any younger. It and never get any older or any younger. It Four men were always seated at the threshold,

In continue the rise of southern a property of the arr around the projected strong the property of the propert

PHOTOGRAPHY INTHEARMY

VARIOUS USES TO WHICH THE SCIENCE IS APPLIED NOW.

Used First During the Crimean War, It Has Been of Service in Mapmeking, and Is Now of Great Value in Solving Questions Regarding the Flight of Projectiles. Lord Panmure, when British Secretary of State for War, had the reputation of introducing photography to the military service, by having two ensigns instructed by a professional photographer, and then sending them to the Crimean War. The photographs taken by them be used to illustrate his report on the cam-

paign of 1854-6. The next step was the use of photography in map making, begun by the British in India during the Sepoy mutiny of 1857-9, and continued in the Abyesinian campaign in 1868.

In France a further step was made by the success of Col. Leblane and Lieut.-Col. Laussedat of the Engineer Corps in 1861, in constructing a plan of Paris from a series of photographs. This opened a new branch of the milltary application of photography, now well known as photometry, or land surveying by photography. A further step was made by the French savant Andraud, who, in 1858, suggested the taking of photographs from balloons. His suggestion was adopted by the photographer Nadar, who took a number of such photographs and used them for topographical survey work.

In France a detachment of military photosraphers was organized, which accompanied the army in the campaign in Mexico (1861-3), and some of their photographs are now preserved in the archives of the Great General Staff in Berlin, having been acquired to illustrate a German account of the war. Nadar's attempts to use balloon photography in the campaign of 1859 failed; but during the Civil War in the United States we succeeded in getting some excellent results.

Germany had made no progress in this application of photography, and the failure of all the private attempts to use it in the Schleswig-Hola stein campaign of 1864 and the Austrian campaign of 1863 was not encouraging. In 1867. however, attempts were instituted to utilize it for topographical survey work, and in 1870 photographic detachment was assigned to he army besieging Strassburg.

England, meanwhile, had established photographic department at Woolwich, under which were placed the subdivisions of the survey bureau at Southampton, of the engineer chool at Chatham, of the artillery school at Woolwich, and of the military stations in the colonies

The application of photography was gradnally extended to include cartography, photogrammetry, the photography of projectiles during flight, and the movements of projectiles and their effect on armor plates and other targets.

The most important of the later applications of photography are those relating to the subject of ballistics, in which this branch of science has greatly aided in determining two factors of the greatest interest to ballisticians, as well as all military men using firearms, viz.: The resistance of the air to the flight of projectiles, and the so-called jump of guns and small arms. Formerly artillerists were forced to base

their conclusions on this subject largely on purely theoretical considerations, but the use of photography has enabled them to place door, which was never closed, and inside was graphically before the eye the actual flight of a projectile through the air. As early as 1866 cannon balls in flight were

one-seventy-six-millionth of a second. These experiments suggested the desirability of obtaining some idea of the condition of the atnosphere about the projectile as regards density and the projectile as regards density and currents, and Prof. Toepler and I have never asked any questions because I don't want to run the risk of shattering a beautiful ideal. What is it that Bret Harte says about San Francisco

"Serens, immutable asfate Thou situst at the West-tragete.

"That describes them exactly, and I am certain the poem must have been inspired by a California livery stable. Wars may rage and thrones may decay, and Mac may annex the Filipinos or tell them to go to thunder—but notling will ever disturb the grand serenity of that group at the front door. I think it very unspond at the front door. I think it very unspond at the front door. I think it very unspond at the front door. I think it very unspond at the front door. I think it very unspond at the front door. I think it very unspond at the front door. I think it very unspond at the front door. I think it very unspond to the firing ground at Meppen.

him so to select his muzzle velocity and length of hore as to determine by the wave phase, the point where the error due to vibration is least. The experimenters are now at work to determine if possible, the nucle-discussed queetion as to whether the velocity of the projectile increases at all after leaving the hore.

The above will be sufficient to show how useful photography has been to the military world, and will indicate the main lines along which experiments have been and are new being conducted.

From Fliegeade Blactter,

A young doctor has waited long for his first attent and at lest is rejoiced to find a sick man patient and at last is rejoiced to find a sick man at his office.

Well, my good man, what is troubling you?

as a the doctor.

"I wanted to ask," said the sick man, "I you can tell me the address of your processes."